

# Granite plains and rises with mixed grassy woodlands



## Landform

Gently undulating plains to undulating rises.

Large areas occur in the south-east of the region around Ballandean, Eukey and Stanthorpe. Some patches occur south-west of Graymare.

## Woody vegetation

New England blackbutt, tumbledown gum, Caley's ironbark, Youman's stringybark, broad-leaved stringybark, blue gum.

## Expected pasture composition

*\* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*

### Preferred

Pitted bluegrass, wallaby grass, silky browntop, paspalum\*, weeping grass.

### Intermediate

Barbwire grass, plume grass, forest hedgehog grass.

### Non-preferred

Wiregrasses, weeping lovegrass, blady grass.

### Annuals

Awnless barnyard grass\*, summer grass.

### Legumes

Cluster clover\*, glycine.

### Common forbs

Fringe rushes. Non-preferred species include bracken fern.

## Suitable sown pastures

Digit grass, Brunswick grass, tall fescue, annual ryegrass.

White clover, sub clover, serradella (on deeper sands).

## Introduced weeds

Blackberry, African lovegrass, cosmos weed, whiskey grass.

## Soil

Deep, bleached dark grey to yellowish brown sandy clay loam texture-contrast soil (kurosols, sodosols).

Description	<b>Surface:</b> Hard-setting; <b>Surface texture:</b> bleached, sandy clay loam to loamy sand; <b>Subsoil texture:</b> coarse sandy light clay to sandy clay loam.
Water availability	Very low to low, PAWC 36–58 mm, depending on surface soil depth (30–60 cm).
Fertility	Low to medium; medium organic C and P, low N, high K and Zn.
Salinity	High below 50 cm.
Sodicity	Sodic to strongly sodic subsoils.
pH	Surface neutral to slightly acid, strongly acid at depths.
Utilisation	20%
Enterprise	Breeding and fattening.
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable for grazing on native and sown pastures.</li> <li>• Suitable for horticulture on lower slopes.</li> <li>• Minimal ground disturbance as dispersive soils erode easily.</li> <li>• Manage grazing pressure to maximise ground cover and minimise soil loss.</li> <li>• Spelling of pastures to maintain cover, vigour and limit undesirable species.</li> <li>• Use conservation cropping measures, implementing runoff control measures on slopes &gt;1%, and rotate between pasture (3–6 years) and fodder cropping (up to 3 years).</li> </ul>
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hard-setting surfaces.</li> <li>• Low fertility and very low to low water holding capacity.</li> <li>• Poorly structured and drained subsoils that may cause waterlogging (particularly in winter).</li> <li>• Rocky outcrops restrict cultivation opportunities.</li> </ul>
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat for a number of rare and threatened plant species including patchily distributed <i>Eucalyptus interstans</i>; the uncommon Baker's and green mallees in the Inglewood-Warwick area; species at the northern limit of their geographical range (<i>E. magnificata</i>, <i>Pterostylis woollsii</i>, <i>Grevillea scortechinii</i>, <i>Persoonia daphnoides</i>); species with very limited distributions (<i>Macrozamia viridis</i>) and the only known Queensland population of <i>Grevillea juniperina</i>.</li> <li>• Extensively cleared or thinned for pasture, agriculture and horticulture, particularly on the lower slopes with deeper soils, with remaining areas subject to dieback and invasion by blackberry.</li> <li>• Remaining areas of this land type should be retained to establish connection with other areas of remnant vegetation and provide wildlife corridors.</li> </ul>
Regional Ecosystems	11.9.9, 11.9.9a, 13.12.8, 13.12.9, 13.3.2.
Land Resource Areas; Land types; Soil associations	Land type (Maher 1996) 9 Undulating granite plains, 10 Granite rises – texture contrast soils.